

Proposal 08-05 (P.R. 0164)
Amends Supreme Court Rule 307
Offered by attorney Terrence J. Sheahan

Rule 307. Interlocutory Appeals as of Right

(a) Orders Appealable; Time. An appeal may be taken to the Appellate Court from an interlocutory order of court:

- (1) granting, modifying, refusing, dissolving, or refusing to dissolve or modify an injunction;
- (2) appointing or refusing to appoint a receiver or sequestrator;
- (3) giving or refusing to give other or further powers or property to a receiver or sequestrator already appointed;
- (4) placing or refusing to place a mortgagee in possession of mortgaged premises;
- (5) appointing or refusing to appoint a receiver, liquidator, rehabilitator, or other similar officer for a bank, savings and loan association, currency exchange, insurance company, or other financial institution, or granting or refusing to grant custody of the institution or requiring turnover of any of its assets;
- (6) terminating parental rights or granting, denying or revoking temporary commitment in adoption cases;
- (7) determining issues raised in proceedings to exercise the right of eminent domain under section 7--104 of the Code of Civil Procedure, but the procedure for appeal and stay shall be as provided in that section;
- (8) denying a motion to dispose under 735 ILCS 110/1 - the Citizen Participation Act.

Except as provided in paragraph (b) and (d), the appeal must be perfected within 30 days from the entry of the interlocutory order by filing a notice of appeal designated "Notice of Interlocutory Appeal" conforming substantially to the notice of appeal in other cases. The record must be filed in the Appellate Court within the same 30 days unless the time for filing the record is extended by the Appellate Court or any judge thereof.

(b) - (d) [no changes]